

THE PERSIAN PEASANT.

(Translated from the Persian.)
A certain Persian peasant, chanced one morning to be carrying a fine kid to market, riding upon his ass with the dainty animal following him. The better to secure his charge, he had tied a little bell to its neck. He had journeyed about the distance of two miles, when he had the ill-luck to fall in with three robbers, famous in those parts for the audacity and cunning of their thefts. "Lo!" said one of them to his companions, as he beheld the countryman approaching, "here comes a fine fish for our net; I think he is worth hooking. I will bet you what you please, I can run away with that pretty kid, without the stupid wretch perceiving it." "And I," said the other, "that I will take the beast he rides upon with his own permission, and he shall moreover thank me for it." "Pshaw!" cried the third, "who boasts of this? it is mere child's play, unworthy of our skill and the reputation we enjoy. For my part, as you have left me nothing else, I will strip him of the very clothes he has on his back, and he shall salute me by the tender names of benefactor and friend." "To the trial, then," cried all three at once. "Let the first boaster," said the last, "proceed to work first." So forth he stepped, following the poor rustic quietly at a distance. Soon unloosing the bell from the kid's neck with infinite dexterity, he tied it to the ass's tail, and away he went with the kid in a contrary direction.

The poor man still hearing the tinkling of the bell, concluded all was safe behind him, and merrily jogged along his way. At length, however, he happened to turn round, and hearing the bell but not seeing the goat, he was greatly puzzled what to think, or which way to look, running hastily in different directions and enquiring of every one he met whether they had seen his kid, and the thief who had stolen it. "The second robber, upon this, coming forward, said: 'It is true, I saw a man running away in that direction just now; he had a goat, and I will be sworn it was yours.' So away went the countryman, leaving his ass in the thief's care, and thanking him at the same time for his kindness. After running himself out of breath, he found his search was all in vain; making a few more unavailing efforts in various directions, he was fain to return, as he fondly dreamed, to his ass, which he had left in the kind stranger's protection. "Alas!" he cried, "where is my friend, where is my donkey? surely the thief has not stolen them?" Perceiving at length the full extent of his misfortune, he began to blaspheme bitterly, cursing the day he was born, and Mahomet, and all the prophets. "But the next rasca who imposes upon me," he cried, "must be made of different stuff." Whilst he was in this way, defying all the powers of mischief to league against him in future, and committing a thousand extravagancies, he happened to hear a deep groan uttered not far from him; and going a little farther, he found a man weeping bitterly. The rustic said, "what is the matter with you, that you make such a lamentable noise? Do you think you are as unfortunate as I am, who have lost two beautiful beasts, a goat and an ass, as a single theft? I was going with my kid to market, when I lost two detestable monsters in the shape of thieves, have robbed me of all I had in the world, the foundation of my future fortunes." But the third robber only replied, "get thee gone; look and do not pretend to compare miseries with me! Why, I have dropped a case of the most precious jewels, directed to the calif, into this well; the value of them would not only buy all the asses and goats in the world, but all Persia; to the bargain; and what is more, if I do not find them the calif will hang me up by the neck." On saying this he again commenced his cries to such a doleful tune, that not even the unhappy rustic was proof against them.

"Then why not strip & dive for them, instead of raising all this clamour?" he cried, "the well is not so deep as to drown you, nor to break your neck if you should fall." "Alas!" said the thief, "I can neither dive nor swim; I should assuredly perish! would any one take compassion on me and go down, I would give him ten pieces of gold to find them." "Would you so?" exclaimed the joyous rustic, snatching at the offer: "this is an offer to redeem all my losses. It will pay me out for both the goat and the ass!" and forthwith proceeded to strip himself, then balancing himself on the edge of the well, he sprang in, plunging and diving, and swimming in all directions, yet all in vain, for no treasure was to be found.

At length, having explored all the corners, he was glad to get out again, and looked somewhat anxiously for his clothes, as he found it beginning to be very cold. What a consummation of his sorrows! He beheld neither his friend nor his garments; and for the third time he perceived too late that he had been cheated. To turn his misfortune, he was compelled to return home in this pitiful condition, and his wife began to ridicule him, and then gave him a sound beating.

A GORMANDIZER.

An extraordinary gormandizing feat was performed in Whitehaven on Monday week. A sail cloth weaver named George Jackson, (but much better known as Cowrumps, or Gwordy Bothero), undertook to eat a leg of mutton, 10lbs weight, in an hour. Accordingly, one weighing upwards of 9lbs. (the largest that could be got) was procured, boiled, and Gwordy commenced operations, like a practised tactician, at a house in Marlborough-street, in the presence of 30 or 40 spectators. A carver was employed to deal out the slices; and so well did Mr. Cowrumps relish the mutton, that the whole of it, and two large rolls of bread, were stowed away in his graceless carcase fifteen minutes within the stipulated period. His appetite appeared to be quite as keen at the conclusion as at the commencement; though the work he had to do was evidently no easy matter, as the sweat ran down his face in streams, and the blood vessels of the head were listened to the size of a man's finger. He, however, afterwards drank ten glasses of stout and water, and offered, for a wager to eat two shillings' worth of penny-bread, but no one chose to hazard money on so complete a taker. The poor brute was highly pleased with his feat, and boasts of it as an honourable achievement; an accomplishment in every sense of the word. It is not more than ten days ago that the said Cowrumps undertook to drink a gallon of ale in five minutes, which he performed in little more than half the allotted time.—Cumberland Paquet.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has 22 to 25 rejected the petition of Palmer Jaines, to be spared the punishment of cropping his ears.

BUONAPARTE & MADAME BEAUMHARNOIS.

From a Paris Paper, Sept. 11.
A curious brochure, entitled "Quarante Lettres inedites de Napoleon, recueillies par L. F." has just appeared here. The following is the editor's account of these letters:—"It has been asserted that Buonaparte had never felt permanent attachment towards a woman till he met with Madame Beaumharinois. This assertion is disproved by the present letters, which bear the impress, not to be mistaken of this extraordinary man. This collection has been for a long time in the possession of the heirs of Madame Beaumharinois, who, after repeated solicitations, have at length permitted copies to be taken, for the purpose of publication, on condition of the initials V. D. being substituted for the real name of the lady to whom they were addressed. This lady, a native of Lyons, was residing with her husband at Valence, in Dauphiny, when the regiment de la Ferre, in which Buonaparte was second lieutenant, arrived there. Mad. V. D. was then a young and beautiful woman. She and Buonaparte frequented the same society, and numerous opportunities of meeting; the result of which was a mutual passion. In a small town like Valence, few liaisons of this nature can long remain a secret. The husband became jealous, and took his wife away with him to Marseilles. Three days after his arrival in the latter place, he was arrested on suspicion, and thrown into a dungeon, where he died from vexation and despair, the third day. A report at first prevailed that he had been poisoned by his wife at the instigation of his lover. The arrival of the latter at Marseilles gave some colour of probability to the report, but on investigation it was found to be totally devoid of any shadow of truth. The intercourse of Mad. V. D. and Buonaparte continued till he went to Corsica, 1793, when Mad. V. D. went to Paris to reside. On his return, their intimacy was renewed, and he continued unabated till Buonaparte left Paris to be derived from her influence in the prosecution of his ambitious projects, he sacrificed Mad. V. D. who soon died of grief, at the age of 27. These letters have little of any thing remarkable either in sentiment or composition—they are only curious for being the unpremeditated effusions of no singular a man. Napoleon, it is well known, was naturally laconic, and he seldom remains so upon a subject when women are profuse of words. The longest of these letters do not contain more than twenty lines, and the greater number of them do not exceed eight or ten. Most of them are indications of that circumspection and reserve, and that brusque and imperious manner of treating women for which he afterwards became so remarkable. The first letter is to one of his friends, who had spoken to him of the beauty of Mad. V. D. In it he says, 'I should be very well inclined to make my court, if she were not married. This consideration would not stop you, in whose eyes a husband is but a very feeble obstacle—but with me the case is different. I dread scandal and public exposure, which would inevitably be the case, from the extreme jealousy of M. D. V. should he see me three or four times at his house.' In a letter to Mad. V. D. he says 'I could wish Madame, that you would dispense with a commandant. These women are seldom discreet with regard to the conduct of their mistresses, and I should not be surprised if the public were soon made acquainted with our intercourse by means of Justice herself. You would do well not to trust her with those things which cannot be concealed from her.' "The following letter, written in an excess of jealousy, is marked with his characteristic brusquerie and hauteur, and also shows the inclination he had to judge of others by their looks and deportment:—"I am willing, Madame, from some remains of interest to you, to listen to the communication you have to make me, but I must inform you, that I wish that our interview should take place by day, and not by night, for it is necessary for me to see your looks and gestures, in order to judge of the sincerity of your expressions. I wish the rendezvous to take place at the Eperviere, because that spot has never been a witness of my love, and I do not desire to witness anything around me which might remind me of those moments which I have been fortunate enough to efface from my recollection. I shall go there by the road from Soyon to Valence. You will proceed thither by the meadows in order to escape observation." "In another letter he says:—"I insist that you do not make any inquiries about me in my absence. Four times already I was near being compromised by your imprudence. I should not be so circumspect, had you more prudence." "If a further proof of the little influence exercised by the passion of love over the heart of Napoleon were wanting, the following letter would supply it. He was at the time of writing it in the full ardour of youth and first love. It was a reply to a letter of Madame V. D. in which she avowed her passion for him. Under such circumstances, it would be difficult to indite an epistle more rigid and brief than the one in question:—"You love me then, Madame!—Oh! let your lips but confirm this avowal, and I shall be the happiest of men! My letter you say made you shed tears; how I should be vexed with myself for having written it, were I not indebted to it for those words that I have kissed a thousand times. I shall be early at the rendezvous—do not let me have to wait for you, for every instant that I shall pass there without you, will be for me an age of anxiety." The sentence passed upon Captain V. and his wife, for having sold their daughter to prostitution, was three years imprisonment. Madame Auguste, the purchaser, was condemned to six months confinement.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

The last Western Carolinian informs us, that another Gold Mine has been discovered three miles above the narrow of the Yadkin river, which is represented to be very rich. A company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburgh, and elsewhere, for the purpose of working these mines systematically; for which purpose they have procured a practical miner from Europe, a Mr. Roth, who from an examination of the country, entertains an opinion, that this section of North Carolina, is the most extensive deposit of Gold-lathers discovered in the world.

Twenty-eight canal boats laden with merchandise, cleared for the interior at Albany, on the 17th ult.

GEORGIA & THE UNITED STATES.

Extracts from Gov. Troup's last Message.
"The state of Georgia had claims upon the General Government of great magnitude; her territorial ones had been so long neglected that time seemed to be running against them. The Indians were acquiring a permanency of foothold under the direct encouragement of the United States which would rivet them like their fixtures to the soil forever, and it was seen that a day or an hour was of precious import to her whom an arbitrary edict of a stronger power."
"When, therefore, in a temper not discreditable it is hoped, to the author, those claims were pressed upon the General Government, it was answered that every thing had been done, which in good faith could be done to satisfy the claims of Georgia, and that now nothing should be done, because the Indians had said nothing should be done. An answer so unkind, ungenerous & faithless, left no alternative but to abandon or strenuously assert them."
"The rehearsal of what happened immediately after at the Indian spring, would only revive recollections of the same odious practice of the same agent, (Colonel Crockett,) not less disgraceful, because they were more covert and less successful.—From this period is to be dated all the mischief, disorder, and heart burnings which followed, produced chiefly by the conduct of the same officer. But in justice to him it should be said from this period he is to be considered rather as an instrument than a principal, as his own government, looking back upon the history of the past, had seemed to approve his actions and doings in the gross, and had given every token of undiminished confidence in him, so that from that day thenceforth, whatever was said, done or written by him seemed good in his sight. No report of him would be listened to, the word of no man taken against him—all testimony in his favour eagerly received—all against him promptly discredited.—The express will of the constituted authorities of the State which denounced him as an enemy to its interests, disregarded by his government and contemned by himself, in short, his single declaration in the face of truth, made by that government the basis of the most offensive measures against this, even to the extreme of one threatening us with the sword, and actually drawing out a regular force for its execution."
"The history of the treaty of 1825, and the characters of the agents which followed, will be best learned by the documents and evidence heretofore published, and those now laid before you. The epitome is, that the treaty was undertaken with fraud as most other Indian Treaties have been."
"McIntosh and his chiefs had given their assent to the survey of the country, and this assent was seized by the Agent to divert the public mind from himself, and to fasten it on the Chief Magistrate of Georgia, who had sought and obtained that assent. The naked declaration of the Agent to this effect, unsupported by a title of proof, was sufficient to command the absolute credence of his government, and contrary to all opposing testimony of the most conclusive character, to warrant it in charging calamities of the author of them all—to forbid the survey and to embody a corps of regulars to prevent it, and to continue both its offensive orders and its offensive armament even after another of its agents, by false testimony, had proven to its satisfaction that no assent was ever given, and had announced to it moreover, that was not the fact, but what on his authority is implicitly believed to be the fact, that the pacification of the Indians had been concluded and of course order and tranquillity permanently restored; nevertheless the offensive mandate is unrevoked and the parade of bayonets maintained."
"When the United States, by changing the mode of life of the aboriginal upon the soil of Georgia, caused her lands to be separately appropriated for the purpose of tillage, and gave every encouragement to fixed habits of agriculture, they violated the treaties in their letter and spirit, and did wrong to Georgia."
"The last pretext of the President for resistance to the survey, is the obligation to execute the 8th article of the treaty, which guarantees protection to the friendly Indians. Under that guarantee the United States passively allowed McIntosh and his friends to be murdered, in the hour of peril and alarm, and to be protected—their property destroyed or dispersed—the survivors in Georgia, asking bread and protection of their lives, after abandoning to their enemies every thing valuable at home—the United States step forth with their armed power to defend, under the 8th article of the treaty, these same Indians against all their enemies, and more particularly the Georgians, their only friends and protectors."
"McIntosh having fallen in the cause of the U. States by the hand of treachery—the U. States were bound in honour under the 8th article, to bring to punishment his murderers and restore to their friends their rank, power and property lost in the same cause, and to have necessary aid afforded them in the treaty—all which could easily have been accomplished, but the Agents of the United States indulging more of sympathy for the hostile than for the friendly Indians, which they shall make peace with their enemies—the blood of McIntosh unwashed from their hands, the plundered property unreturned; the Agent unmoved the hostile party are to be received into the bond of communion and fellowship with forgiveness of sins, as if these natives of the wilderness at once the noble and fallen of their species, should, in the darkness of heathenism, do more than the philosophy of the heathen or the fortitude of the Christian ever did." &c.

The President having ultimately resolved to refer the Treaty to Congress for reconsideration, because of alleged intrigue and treachery practised to obtain it, the resolution adopted by the Executive to prosecute the survey under the act of the Legislature of the 9th day of June last, was changed, and the change immediately communicated to the President. It would be undignified, fellow-citizens, to disguise that but for the proposed reference to Congress, the survey would have been commenced and prosecuted."

In compliance with the requisitions of the same resolutions transmitted without delay a copy of the memorial addressed by the Legislature to the President, exposing the conduct of the Agent for Indian Affairs, and requesting his removal from office. The President in this affair every other case in which the authorities of Georgia have com-

plained of the conduct of his agents, has determined to refer the subject to the consideration of Congress.—It is the transfer of a matter by the President who alone has the absolute control over it. The President has authority to dismiss at pleasure the offending officer, or if a military one, to order a court for his trial, whilst the Congress of the United States has no such power."

DEATH OF COMMODORE M'DONOUGH.

In consequence of the declining health of Comm. M'DONOUGH, he solicited the permission of the Government to resign the command of the frigate Constitution, for the purpose of returning to the United States. The Commodore's request being promptly granted, he and his son, and Dr. Turk, his Physician, with Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors, embarked at Gibraltar, on the 24th of October, on board the Brig Edgar, bound to New York; but being blown off that port on Tuesday last, the brig put into the Capes of Delaware, and arrived here yesterday about noon.

It appears that Commodore M'DONOUGH departed this life on the tenth instant, of a Pulmonary Consumption, deeply regretted by all who knew him. His body is preserved on board the Edgar, for the purpose of its being interred in the cemetery to be designated by his family.

Immediately after the arrival of the Edgar, as soon as the melancholy information was made known of the deplorable loss the Nation has sustained, by the death of one of its most skilful and estimable Naval Commanders, the vessels in the port of Philadelphia had their colours half mast high.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER, NOV. 21.

FROM INDIA.—The brig Ann, Captain Charles Millet, arrived at this port on Friday last, from Bombay, which she left on the 1st of August. Capt. Millet favoured us with a few Bombay papers, the latest of which is of July 23. We had but little information in them respecting the Burmese war. Capt. M. states that it continued at the latest date, and that the British were generally successful.

The following are the only articles of any importance we find in our Bombay papers:—Bombay, 2d July.—Accounts have reached Bombay from Calcutta, which state that the 2d Native Infantry Regiments have been ordered for immediate embarkation, in the H. C. ships Hythe and Kyd, to proceed to Penang; which settlement is threatened with an attack from the Siamese who are collecting in force on the opposite coast.

BURMESE WAR.—The latest accounts from Arracan, cast a melancholy shade over the prospect of victory, for which the climate appears to demand a higher price than the inhabitants of the country. One of the Regiments (which is said to be not more unfortunate than others) has been reduced by sickness and death, from 1200 strong, to 350, whilst most of those who are not yet in Hospitals, are miserably reduced in bodily strength and appearance. The 49th is no better than two companies of effective men.

Still we regret to hear, is again afflicted with the Cholera Morbus, to which virulent disease the natives are falling victims in great numbers daily.

VALUABLE SPRING.

A farmer in Elusburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. digging for water for his cattle at the depth of six feet came to a limestone rock—he drilled through this three feet, and salt water gushed through the hole to the height of 20 or 30 feet. He plugged up the hole, and in the evening with a lantern, to obtain some of the water, that he might test its quality. On pulling out the plug, strong current of air rushed forth, it came in contact with his candle in the lantern, and he was instantly enveloped in flames, and a little alarmed thereat—but the water soon followed, thrown up with as great force as before, and extinguished the fire. Five buckets full yielded three quarts of salt. A gallon of this water is nine times heavier than common water. It is not so strong as that at Salina, but, as it is very abundant, it is supposed that salt may be profitable made of it, and the premises have been hired for the purpose of establishing works. These facts are abstracted from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

OHIO CANALS.

About 3000 labourers are employed on the Ohio Canals. One of these canals, is to be from the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio, to the mouth of the Cayahoga river, at Cleveland on Lake Erie, in length 306 miles. The other from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami river, 6 miles in length. About 47 miles of the long canal is under contract, and about 43 miles of the other.

NEW-YORK.

The manner of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States was submitted to the people of New-York at their general elections. An immense majority of votes says the New-York American, has been given in favour of the District system over that of the General Ticket; consequently the existing law passed at the last session of the Legislature will remain in force.

RELIGION UNESTABLISHED.

New York with its 150,000 inhabitants, has 97 churches, which have been built and provided with preachers without taking a single shilling by contribution from the pockets of the people, in the shape of tithes or cess. Let us see how the case stands in our happy country, where Christianity comes in the likeness of a tax-gatherer, and is buttressed by acts of Parliament. Edinburgh and Leith are computed to have at this moment 153,000 inhabitants, and Glasgow we believe about 160,000. Here then, are two towns rather exceeding New York in population. Now the Scottish capital, with its 62 places of worship, and Glasgow, according to Mr. Clappan, has only about 63 congregations.—Let the benefited persons in this country, who affect to mourn over the state of religion in America, take these facts to home for rumination. Let them explain, if they can, how the spontaneous zeal of the people of New York has provided a much more ample supply of religious instruction, than exists in our own large towns, with all the aid of an Establishment, and parliamentary grants to boot.—Scotsman.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Samuel Robertson has arrived New-York from Greenock, and Greenock papers to the 18th October, containing London dates to the 13th of the month.

The London Morning Chronicle, 11th of October, contains a letter which (if you already have not the fact from quarters, the undermentioned points a letter just received from a friend in 1825, in which it is ascertained.

"I have just learned from too good authority, that the Russian army under Gen. Bakhmeteff, has crossed the Caucasus, in the month of September, and commented bitterly on the Turks. They have long been preparing for this step, and waited only a slight pretext to proceed to execute it. This will be the harbinger of hot war in Europe."

We give the statement for what worth. "A letter of the 12th, from London, states that a general gloom had again visited the money market, without any explanation. Rumours too, affecting the credit of several banking houses, were in circulation, but without foundation in the fact of the letter writer. Consols are 88 1/2. The speculators were all stock."

By an abstract return of the British revenue for the year from October 1824 to October 1825, it appears that notwithstanding the very considerable reduction made in duties of custom and excise in that country, the revenue rose by a sum of £1,000,000 (over millions of dollars,) that of the last year.

Mr. Cunningham has declined entering with the Turkish government in an Englishman, named Nillingen, who entered the Greek service, and has been prisoner.

Mr. Weedle, a master in the British navy, has lately penetrated 200 miles into the south pole, than any former navigator. After penetrating several barriers of hitherto impenetrable, he found an opening within the Antarctic circle.

Captain Parry had returned to England in the Hecla Discovery Ship, having unsuccessfully in his attempt to explore North West Passage. The other ship, the Fury, was lost in August last. He had returned in the Hecla.

The Baron of Renfrew, from Quebec, towed through the Downs Oct. 13, by steam-boats. She was said to be full of passengers.

It was reported that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between the governments of Russia and Turkey. An altercation had broke out at Jerusalem, in consequence of the oppressive exactions of the governor.

In Spain, at this late date, a commission has been appointed, to inquire and report the best means by which the Colonies may be pacified and reduced to the subject of the Mother Country. The commission is to report whether an American advisable.—The King was about to make a new claim on the clergy for pecuniary aid.

Four Tripolitan armed vessels, blockading Ancona.

An article from Rome dated the 2d of September, mentions a report that the Cabinet of the Thierries had offered the Roman Court its mediation with regard to the Concordat which it desires to conclude with the States in America; it expresses an opinion founded on the satisfactory disposition of the Holy See, that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

The greater part of the Neapolitan fleet in Rome have received permission from their Sovereign to return to their own country.

A private letter from Paris, received London, states that the Haytian commissioners were about to raise a loan of 90 millions of francs; 30 millions will be required immediately, and the remainder is to be made. It was their intention to receive sealed proposals. Messrs. Laite and Rebecq could have refused, it was said, to have anything to do with it.

The King of Wurtemberg is doing everything possible for the improvement of his kingdom, and the condition of his subjects. He keeps 150 blood-sted horses, and in consequence is, that beautiful horses are every where to be seen. He labours to improve all branches of the arts, agriculture &c. He has established an experimental farm of 800 acres, is founding orphan schools, encouraging talent, &c.

Gen. Berridge, known as having been warmly attached to the late Emperor Napoleon, is erecting an extensive cotton factory at Lisle.

Reform.—One of the newspapers recently established by the Mechanic interest, to promote reform, proposes that poor parents be allowed to strangle their children, or to let them to sell them!

The East India Company are said to have received unpleasant intelligence from India direct from Lord Amherst.

The latest Edinburgh paper contradicts the report of Mr. Walter Scott's being in Paris. He was at Abbotford, and had no intention of going from thence at present.

Lord Cochrane has collected many valuable curiosities in South America. One of them, the dagger of Montezuma, his Lordship has presented to Sir Walter Scott.

Miss Stephens succeeds Mrs. Foote at the Theatre Royal Edinburgh. Mrs. F. received 600 pounds for twelve nights. Miss Stephens received 1000 pounds for six nights at Music Festivals!

Anne Moore, the prettiest singing woman, whose imposture made so much noise in 1807, recently died at Macledfield, aged 30.

Public Sale.

I will offer for sale on Tuesday the 29th December next, if it is not on the first fair day thereafter, all my present real estate, Houses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Implements of Agriculture, and a Crop of Tobacco in the fields. Among the Cattle are some excellent Working Oxen. The terms will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding twenty dollars.—Under that amount cash.

I would lease to a good tenant for five or seven years, the plantation on which I reside.

P. H. O'NEILL.

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1 1825.

The Contemplated Convention.

The General Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on next Wednesday week, will be more numerous than attended than was at first anticipated. Nearly all the counties on the western shore have already appointed delegates, many of whom are men of acknowledged talent and experience. People of some parts of the eastern shore likewise, show a lively interest in the proposed convention, and a year properly to appreciate the importance of holding it. They see the measures may grow out of it well calculated to promote the wealth, strength and honour of the state. The Chestertown Telegraph of Friday last contains an invitation to the residents of Kent county, to assemble at Chestertown for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent her—an example which it is probable will be followed by a majority of the counties that shore.

We have not yet heard the result of the meeting called to take place yesterday at Merrill's in this county.

A free mulatto named Smith, from the neighbourhood of Pig Point, has been committed to our gaol for shooting his cousin and brother. The brother was killed, the cousin dangerously wounded.

The number of Steam-boats built and near Pittsburg, within the last three years is stated to be twenty-two. Several others it is said are now building, and will be ready to launch in the spring.

Methodist Conference.—The District Conference which commenced session in this city on Saturday last adjourned on Tuesday.

The Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Kent county, says:—"The have made their appearance in great abundance, and are making considerable ravages in the young wheat in that part of the county."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Prince-George's County.

Pursuant to public notice given, inviting the citizens of Prince-George's county to meet in Upper-Marlborough for the purpose of electing seven delegates to represent their interests in the General Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday in December next, a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of said county, was convened at the Court-House, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Thursday 24th inst. the Hon. Joseph Kent, appointed to take the chair, and R. A. Peach, esq. to act as secretary to the meeting. The notice by which the meeting was convened, having been read by the secretary, Samuel Sprague, late Governor of Maryland, and after a few and very pertinent remarks, proceeded to read for the formation of the meeting, the whole proceedings of the Frederick meeting; after which he introduced the consideration of the meeting, following preamble and resolutions, of which, having been separately read and acted on, were unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, it is the sense of the meeting, that the reasonings and communications contained in the preamble and resolutions entered into and passed by the public spirited citizens of Frederick county, at their meeting held in Frederick-town on the day of October last, merit and ought to receive the most cordial assent and acquiescence of the citizens of county; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting most highly approve of the proceedings of the citizens of Frederick county aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint from among the 25th of this county, seven persons to be delegates to represent the interests of this county, in the General Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the second Wednesday next, and that a majority of said delegates so appointed, have power to supply any vacancy which may occur in their body.

Resolved, That the said delegates be appointed as aforesaid, be they inspected to unite with the delegates from Frederick county, in calling attention of said convention to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as a subject of primary importance, and that they co-operate with any and every portion of said convention in promoting and effecting such a system of measures as to them shall seem calculated to secure the earliest and most liberal application, by the Legislature of the state, of the means in the control, in any just proportion to the commencement and completion of the said canal to the eastern part of the Allegany mountains.